THE SCANDAL A FUNNY TALK WITH MR.

Frank Moulton and Mr. Beecher Expected to Testify This Week.

MERRY PREACHER.

How He Dodges the Reportorial Demon.

THE SITUATION AT THE PRESENT TIME.

What Ex-Mayor Hall Knows About the Libel Suit.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST'S TALK.

The Newspapers and the Public on the Brooklyn Query.

THE SITUATION.

The situation and opinion touching the scandal case remained unchanged yesterday. There were so new characters brought upon the stage nor was a novel phase presented. The excitement has evidently subsided, or, in other words, the commumily has become so completely satisfied with the subject that there appears to be a general desire to keep cool and exercise pattence until the man of mystery, Mutual Moulton, may condescend to go before the Plymouth church investigating com-Mr. Beecher will present his statement and testify before the committee, and the world will then be enabled to judge between the innocence or guilt of the distinguished accused. It is deemed scarcely

MR. BRECHER'S STATEMENT will be made public this week. Rev. Dr. Storrs will doubtless testily before the committee termimate their deliberations. A relative of Mr. Beecher, a gentleman who did not wish his name to be published, in speaking of the apologetic letters of the pastor to Moulton and Tilton yesterday, claimed that no one could read these letters, in view of the real facts in the case and of Theosore's own statement, and fail to perceive that adultery had nothing to do with the matter. "Mr. Moulton," said the gentleman referred to, has declared to Rev. Mr. Halliday and others Mr. Beecher's innocence of any crime; and in his presence Mr. Hailiday took down his affirmations in writing. Among other expressions written down was the following:-'I know more of this matter than any other man, and I know Mr. Beecher is innocent.' All this will appear in

Mr. Beecher is innocent. Ail this will appear in the evidence which the investigating committee will in good time present to the public through the press. If any combination has been entered into between Frank Mouiton and Mr. Tilton to rain Henry Ward Beecher, he would be the greater villain of the two. Though it might possibly go hard with Mr. Beecher," the speaker said, "there is evidence to be produced that even Moulton and Tilton combined could not stand against without entailing ruin upon themselves."

MR. BOWKN,
though much sought after, remains at Woodstock, Conn., evidently preferring seclusion and quiet to the charm of journalistic society upon the question of the day. It appears that about three years and the mother-in-law of Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Morse, called upon Mr. Aiden D. Spooner, lawyer, and consuited him in reference to obtaining a divorce for her daughter Elizabeth. Mrs. Tilton, however, declined to enter into the proposed suit or have anything to do with it saying she would stand by Mr. Tilton to the last and wquld not listen to any proposition to the scontrary, "and," said Mr. Spooner, "it is but just to all parties to state the firmness with which sae clung to her husband against her mother. So the piez of divorce was abandoned, and, as far as I know, has never since been broached."

The generosity which Mr. Tilton is supposed to have evinced in giving his wife full possession of his house and effects, and "roughing it alone in the world, if needs be," appears to be questioned as somewhat insincere by the more intimate friends of Mrs. Tilton. He has, it is said,

REFUSED TO SURRENDER THE HOUSE until the case is over, as his domicile had become a notorious one and he would "keep it for his battle ground."

The libel suit was dismissed from the discussions provails that it will be dismissed by Justice Riley on Monday next as out of place in a civil justice Coort.

A LEGAL OPINION BY A. OAKEY

One of our reporters, accosting A. Oakey Hall in one of the courts, inquired whether in his long experience as District Attorney he had ever known of an interloper making a criminal com plaint.

complainant is either the person whose rights or property have been injured or some irien! in his ecessary absence and in his direct interest. REPORTER-But, suppose a prosecutor refuses

prefer a complaint ? Mr. HALL-He cannot refuse. The police au-

thority or the magistrate or the District Attorney, who may be convinced that the public weal demands an investigation, can compel a complainant

REPORTER-Then you think Justice Biley should have sent for Mr. Beecher and asked him whether he wished to prosecute? Mr. Hall (smiling) - You are a sharp interro

gator. For "should have" say "might have," then

REPORTER-Or be might have dismissed it? Mr. Hall.-Nine magistrafes in ten would have done so. Libel is not a strictly personal offence. nor a purely public one. There is no statute on the anbject of libel. It is a common law misdemeanor. It is simply constituted an offence because the tendency of all libels is to create individual animosities and to disturb the public peace. If I remember accurately, I think modern authorities agree with old Blackstone that this is the whole which the law considers in allowing prosecutions REPORTER—Is there any rule of court about the

REPORTER—Is there any rule of court about the matter?

Mr. Hall.—There is a common usage. Our Superme Court and Oyer and Terminer and, of course, minor magistrates inherited the common law powers of the Court of Kings Bench in England and tributary tribunals. That Court has a rule that it will not grant an information for libel unless the prosecutor who applies for it (and by this it means the party libeled) makes amidavit asserting directly and pointedly that he is innocent of the charge imputed to him.

REPORTER—Waich would imply that

MR. GAYNOR COULD NOT BE COMPLAINANT?

Mr. Hall.—I think, clearly. How could he say the libel was labse and malicious? Only the person libelied knew that fact. This was a necessary preliminary. Besides, as before said, it is the tendency to provoke breach of the peace which solely impels criminal prosecution for hoel. Of this the authorities were the best judges.

REPORTER—Certainly; and Mr. Gaynor could hardly have expected Mr. Beecher or his friends impelied to cowhed Mr. Titton. Do you think District Attorney Winslow could prefer complaint?

Mr. Hall.—Or the Attorney General.

impelied to cowinde Mr. Titton. Do you think Dis-brick Attorney Winslow could prefer complaint? Mr. Hall.—Or the Attorney General. REPORTER—What do you think to District Attor-ney Winslow's impartiality in the matter? he is a member of the se-called Seecher court. Mr. Hall.—I was in office in this county when Mr. Winslow was in office in this county when Mr. Winslow was in office in this county when Mr. Winslow was in office before in Brooklyn, and have had large professional intercourse with him. He is singularly fair and calm, and what Down Easters call a "judgmatical man." He has great tact and discretion. REPORTER-With fearlessness?

tact and discretion.

REPORTER—With fearlessness?

Mr. HALL—Precisely the word. He will do his duty to friend or foe. I scarcely have known a man of less apparent bias. If he comes to the conclusion Mr. Beecher is innocent of all beyond some social indiscretion, whereof Mr. Beecher possesses some exaggerated ethical sense, I— hesitating. BEPORTER—You will agree with Mr. Winstow. Mr. HALL—I should be most strongly inclined to from my belief in his impartial judgment.

REPORTER—Now I have primed you in this corner, is there any other legal news you can give me on this absorbing subject?

Mr. HALL (pointedly)—Are you authorized to reliain mer.

REPORTER—(grinly)—No, only to fetaip you.

And here the "1-instrict Attorney and ex-Mayor.

pleasantly released nimself from HERALD deten-

The argus yesterday published a funny interview

with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The author of the talk" in question met the paster of Plymouth church on the corner of Court and Montague streets on Wednesday night, and, upon accosting him, the

on Wednesday night, and, upon accosting him, the subjoined dialogue ensued:—
"I suppose," said Mr. Beecher, "you would LIER TO HAVE ME SAY SOMETHING""
"Well, Mr. Beecher, it would afford me profound pleasure to record anything you might be pleased to say concerning almost any topic, but I would be particularly delighted to have you say something concerning yourself in this scandal matter."

Mr. BEECHER—Well, if you want to interview me you can. Come along here, if you are not otherwise engaged, and.

J'LL TALK TO YOU.

yiso engaged, and
1'Ll. TALK TO YOU.

Mr. Beecher then took the reporter's arm and
proceeded through the Heights to Mr. Beecher's residence.

"By the way," queried Mr. Beecher, "isn't there a committee of some kind in session somewhere around here."

PORTER-You ought to know that better than ALTONOMER - On not at all; for newspaper men know almost everything, or at least you make people believe so. I am, you know, something of a newspaper man myself. I always like to meet renewspaper man myself. I always like to meet renewspaper man myself. porters. There are, to be sure, some black sheep among them; but I think they will compare very favorably with any other profession in the world. This business of mine, I think, has

This cusiness of mine. I think, has
DONE SOME OF THEM GOOD.
REPORTER—What do you mean by that?
Mr. BEECHER—Well, it has induced a good many
of them to go to thut h—Plymouth, of course, I
mean—and that does them good, I know, for they
are necessarily the most attentive and observing
portion of the congregation.
REPORTER—Have you the detailed statement
which you promised ready?
Mr. BEECHER Handburg heartily. Saveral the

KEPONTER—Have you the detailed statement which you promised ready?

Mr. BEECHER (laughing heartily)—Several others would like to know that.

REPORTER—Yes, ar; and I assure you that if you tell me many thousands will know it before to-mortal me many thousands will know it before to-morow night. Mr. Bescher—Can't you get anything out of the

committee?

REPORTER—Sometimes a little,

Mr. BEECHEE—I guess so; there's a

LITTLE LEAK THERE.

REPORTER—Have you been before the committee
but attention? this alternoon?
Mr. BERCHER (facetiously)—The committee was there before me; they generally are.
REPORTER—How long do you think the members were there before you to-day?
Mr. BERCHER—Really, I did not measure it.
REPORTER—Did you present them with any state-

REPORTER—Did you present them with any seasoment to-day?

Mr. Bercher—No. I am free to say to you that
I have been, am still and
will continue to work at it.

Now how much do you think you can write out
of what I have been saying to you?

Reporter—That depends upon how much more
you may say seriously. You are evidently in a
jocose mood, but I mean business.

Mr. Bercher—I think you ought to see Mrs.
Beecher. She'll tell you a great deal more than
I feel disposed to—Won't she Henry? (addressing
his son who wakked the other side of him).

Henry gave an affirmative nod.

Henry gave an affirmative nod.
REPORTER—But for the lateness of the hour I would like to adopt your suggestion, and see Mrs. Wonin fixe to aduly your suggestion, and see Mrs.

Mr. BEECHER.—I confide everything to her, and
she can, and I think will, answer satisfactorily
any question you put to her. I know, too, that
she would be glad to see you.

REORTER.—When will you make your statement

public?
Mr. BEECHER-Well, there's the trustees of Trinity church, who are ever so anxious to have me go over there, and after the religious exercises and a tune or two by Brother Morgan on the organ, why Pil get up and make my statement. There is sure to be a big crowd, and the tickets There is sure to be a big crowd, and the tickets are to be \$1 each.

REPORTER—What will be done with the pro-

Mr. Bercher-I'll get fitty per cent, of course, ad the balance will be given to some other and the balance will be given to some other charity.

At this point Mr. Beecher laughed outright, so did his son, and of course the reporter conidn't help it, and laughed heartler than either.

"But," said Mr. Beecher, continuing, "the trouble about the matter is that Grace church is vieing with Trimity, and want to have me exclusively, and so

Can you suggest any means by which I could get out of it?"

Out of it?"
REPORTER—Certainly I can; and, in addition to that, I would lend all my influence to the scheme I am about to suggest. I believe in home rule, and instead of going to New York I'd give Brother Taimage a lift, and deliver the statement in his Tabernacle. Tabernacle.

Mr. Brecher—A capital idea. Do you know I think Brother Talmage would like to capture me? Reporters—I suppose you are greatly bothered by inquisitive reporters?

Mr. Brecher—Oh, no. I like to meet them, but I'm careful now what I say to them. I have been a

but I'm careful now what I say to them. I have been a CREDULOUS AND CONFIDING SOTT of a boy, but I think I'm soon show that I have not been a bad boy.

REPORTER—You have been accused of being a little naughty, and I wish you would enable me to prove that you have been a good boy?

Mr. BEECHER—And I will soon. O' that you may be certain. The newspapers have been severely harsh upon both sides of this question.

REPORTER—May I state that neither yourself nor any of your friends had any part in the arrest of Mr. Tiltou?

Mr. BEECHER—Ah, poor Theodore! You know as well as I do all about that.

REPORTER—But I would like to have an authoritative denial from yourself.

Mr. BERCHER—I'll not deny It, for there is no necessity. Did the examination before Justice Riley come off to-day?

REPORTER-Yes, sir; and is adjourned till onday. Mr. BEECHER-I think you can make a column

AIT. BEECHER—I think you can make a column out of this.

REPORTER—I'd like to have it a little more solid, and I think I might make more than a column. Indeed, if you answer me two questions, I'll promise to electrify Brookin with a "stick." Mr. BEECHER—You can "stick" the people as much as you like, but the committee, you see, will necessarily have the preference as to what I have to say and will say.

REPORTER—Is Mr. Henry C. Bowen to appear before the committee?

Mr. BEECHER—Mr. Bowen is away in the country—enjoying himself, I hope. And that reminds me: Mr. Bowen is a great triend of mine, you know.

REPORTER—I have heard statements to the con-REPORTER—I have heard statements to the con-trary.

Mr. Beecher.—Well, tell me what you know about this very matter.

REPORTER—Some folks say Mr. Bowen has been the Mephistopheles of this whole scandal.

Mr. Beecher (reflectively)—Well, well. I have always tried to be triendly with him, and 'I.L. NOT HIT HIM behind his back now.

At this point of the conversation Mr. Beecher's residence was reached and the interview termi-nated.

CHICAGO SUFFRAGISTS SPEAK.

The Chicago Post and Mail, which reached this ity yesterday, has the following interview with

anonymous suffragist :-As Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony have paid Chicago several protracted visits at no very remote date, a Post and Most representative was delegated to go among their friends this morning and learn, if possible, any additional facts these persons might be cognizant of. The first called upon was the lady who entertained Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony for several weeks lear winter.

and learn, it possible, any additional facts these persons might be cognizant of. The first called upon was the lady who entertained Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony for several weeks last winter. She is perhaps the most prominent woman sufiragist in Chicago, if not in the West.

"You have seen Mrs. Stanton's statement, I suppose?" said the envoy after seats were taken and the subject introduced.

"Yes," replied Mrs. "and I am just as vexed as I can be about it. I don't believe Mrs. Stanton ever said what is ascribed to her. You know how inaccurate some reporters are. I believe they have misunderstood ner."

"You know something of the case?"

"Yes. I have known of it for years—knew of it a year before Mrs. Woodhul idd."

"Have you ever heard Miss Anthony say anything about it?"

"Yes. We have talked it over a great many times. I have even with her, eaten with her, slept with her. She always gave me the impression that there was absolutely no truth in any such charge as Tilton now makes against Beecher."

"Did she ever say that distinctly?"

"I don't think she did in just those words, but she never said or hinted that there was truth in the charge. And Mrs. Stanton, too. She always conveyed the same idea to my mind. And another thing which convinces me

MRS. STANTON IS MISUNDERSTOOD is the high ophiton Susan has always had of Mrs. Tilton She has spoken to me of ner a thousand times, and always in tones of the nighest respect. She called her a dear, innocent little thing, and thought Theodore did not appreciate her enough. She said Mrs. Tilton absolutely worshipped Theodore—thought he had such an intellect and all that sort of thing; but Miss Anthony was stopping at Theodore's one night when they had a big quarrie. Mrs. Tilton was quite as smart as her husband. Pli tell you what I taimk this whole afair amounts to. I think Miss Anthony was stopping at Theodore's one night when they had a big quarrie. Mrs. Tilton was quite as smart as her husband. Pli tell you what I taimk this whole afair amounts to. I think Miss An

hull. He told the story to Mrs. Builard and Mrs. Stanton, just as Mrs. Stanton says. Then afterward, when I was in New York, he became Ashamed of his story, and came around to us and said the whole thing originated in Susan's imagination. Then Mrs. Stanton said, 'No; you told us yoursell. Theodore, and Susan denied it.' Then he owned up. That much I heard myself."

"You don't beheve Beecher is guitty?"

"No, sir. It's all a fithy piece of business in which I have not wanted to mix. I did not want to have it nung on to the suffrage movement, and have been trying to shake it off, but my association with Mrs. Stanton and these other women has forced a knowledge of it upon me. I know that, instead of trying to hush the scandal up, Theodore Tilton has poured it into the ears of every old woman that would circulate it. I know this, because Theodore Tilton and his wife nave eaten at my table, have slept in this house, He has retailed his story right and left."

"But as to Mrs. Stanton's story?" interjected the envoy.

"Oh, yes; I must get back to that," responded the lady, out of breath. "Well, to be specific. Susan Anthony could not have revealed a confession of criminality made by Mrs. Tilcon to any one—not even Mrs. Stanton. It would have been atrocious and entirely the contrary to susan Anthony's breast, and will remain there till she dies. Next, Il It was made, it was looked in Susan Anthony's breast, and will remain there till she dies. Next, Il It was made, she must have lost respect either for her own ideas of marriage or Mrs. Tilton's intelligence or purity. She did not: but, on the contrary, to-day regards all with the highest esteem. Again, if It was made, Mss Anthony would never have denounced Mrs. Woodhull as she has done, time and tine again in this house. As I said before, either good old Mrs. Stanton has been incorrectly reported or she grossly misunderstood Susan."

"Do you think Theodore Tilton is not truthful?"

house. As I said before, either good old Mrs. Stanton has been incorrectly reported or she grossly misunderstood Susan."

"Do you think Theodore Tilton is not truthful?"

"Yes. I do, and have had many proofs of it. Among other things, he once said isabelia. Hooker first gave him this story. Well, that was proved faise in this way:—When Mrs. Stanton was out West lecturing, long after Mr. Tilton said that, and when Mrs. Woodhuli was first printing paragraphs in the New York World, she made my house her headquarters. All of her letters came here, and she read a good many to me. A number were from Isabelia Hooker begging to know what Mrs. Woodhuli meant and wanting to know if she had any reference to 'brother Henry.' Isabelia knew nothing of the scandal except what Mrs. Stanton told her. Another thing which makes me believe this statement of Mrs. Stanton's is not genuine is the way she is made to talk of

Now. Sam Wilkeson is her brother-in-law. She thinks the world of him. It is not at all like her to say anything against him. I don't believe she has."

MOER TESTIMONY.

MORE TESTIMONY.

The Post and Mail man called upon another lady, one long recognized as a leader in journalistic circles, who had been an intimate of Miss Anthony. She confirmed the above statement in every particular; said Miss Anthony never could have made such assertions to Mrs. Stanton, and she did not believe Mrs. Stanton had been correctly understood. These facts, taken in connection with the not very agreeable reputation of the Brookiyn Arous, the paper claiming to have interviewed the great suffragist, will induce many people to believe the report bogus.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

TO THE EDITOR O' THE HERALD :-

Dinna ye think that folks want to sleep? We are deaved wi' that thing about Beecher an Tilton, an' Tilton an' Beecher, an' the puir dis tracket lass, an' Moulton, the keeper o' an' Bowen an' Carpenter, an' a' the clashma claver. Tell the puir frightened dove to hand a hard cheek, an' let a' the male fork do the talkin an' make fulls o' themsels.

Tell the committee to stop their ponsense. Didn't they know since he wed the man Richardson to anither man's wife that he wad stap at nae son to anither man's wife that he wad stap at nacthin? * And didn't they support him a' the time ?
An' as for the tither lellow, what could he expec'
but the same frace Beecher that McParland aid
frace Richardson? Don't twa and twa mak' four?
Kow, I say, let Beecher go on never mindin'. Let
the committee be aboilshed. Let Thiton stop his
taik an' tak' on salm singing, as in
times gone by. It will be a' the
better for them a'. What kind o's kirk mann is
be that gone in pieces for the vagary o's ane man; better for them a'. What kind o's kirk mann is to that gaes in pieces for the vagary o' ane man? Dinna we know that Luther did the same? He took a nun irae her vows. He was married to her quite as much an' a guid deal mair than the winsome lady o' Thiton's house. An' its a' the same down since. The kirk o' Rome would hae shuffled Heecher out an' gin him a kick when gaen. But the Plymouth Kirk maun be consistent. If they accept Luther's fall, why not accept a' lihers? Ye ken what Hudloras says:—

There was an ancient, says philosopher

There was an ancient, sage philosopher That had read Alexander Ross over. And swore the world, as he could prove, was made of fighting and of love. Just so romances are, for what cise is in them but love and battles?

And sae I say its a romance; but its becomin' sae noisy I canna have it gae on any longer without a protest, which I send till ye in the name o' BONNIE DOON.

To the Editor of the Herald:— What is the reason that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher does not get Theodore Tilton arrested for defama. tion of character? When a few years ago an arti cie in a certain Sunday paper connected an emihe immediately had the editors of the paper before a police court and made them retract the linel. It appears strange that Mr. Beecher, whose usefulness depends as much upon his moral example as upon his eloquence, if innocent, now that specific charges are made against him does not adopt a similar course. Any verdict that a committee of his friends—appointed by himself—may come to will be looked upon with suspicion and be of very nittle consequence in washing away any stains on his character—if there are any. No other public man in America, i venture to assert, would samely submit to being brought into disrepute and held up with scorn to the eyes of the multitude as a sensual brute.

CONGREGATICNALIST. he immediately had the editors of the paper before

THE PRESS ON THE SCANDAL.

The Committee Is a Fraud.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) The Piymouth church committee is a fraud. It has never intended to do anything but acquir Mr. Beecher. As a means of arriving at the truth its reports are worthless.

End People vs. Good Prople [From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican.]

think Mr. Beecher has fallen into a great mistake in trying to clear himself of the grave charges made against him, by trying to blacken the character of the principal witness and his as sociates. The question is not, is Mr. Tilton a bad man, and his associates (male and female) disreputable characters? but rather, is Mr. Beecher guilty as charged in the sworn statement presented to the investigating committee? Bad people are always more apt to know the truth in such cases than good people are; but if the charges are true, some good people must know something about them as well as oad people, and sooner or later they will be brought to the witness stand and their testimony heard.

The Ridiculous Scene in the Play.

(From the Troy Times.)
The most ridiculous scene in the play (tragic or farcical as it may yet appear) was enacted in Brooklyn yesterday. One Gaynor, said to be an editor engaged upon the Brooklyn Argus, a fournal which is bitterly opposed to Mr. Beecher, apnal which is bitterly opposed to Mr. Beecher, appeared before a Justice of the Peace of that city and swore out warrants for the arrest of Mr. Titton on the charge of having libelled the pastor of Plymouth church. This Gaynor has no possible interest in the case, and the prosecution commenced by him is solely with the view of prolonging the scandal and increasing the sales of the sensational journals. It is possible the courts are the proper place to dispose of this matter, but Mr. Beecher or his friends must be the judge of that. The meddlesomeness of Gaynor deserves to Mr. Beecher or his friends must be the judge that. The meddlesomeness of Gaynor deserves be severely rebuked, and we doubt if the cour will take cognizance of the case brought beforhem in the way it is attempted to present thone. Gaynor should be kicked out of every frib nal before which he shall bring his complaint. It is an impertinent chap, who requires to be tang a lesson in good manners and decency.

The Right Thing at Last.

[From the Springfield (Mass) Republican.] Theodore Tilton was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of libelling Henry Ward Beecher, and the scandal is therefore now in a fair way to be transferred to the courts. The proceed ing was evidently prompted by Tilton himself, who has been courting an arrest for several days. who has been courting an arrest for several days. We are heartly glad this step has been taken. The public has had quite enough of the so-called investigation that has been going on the past fortnight, of a committee that goes around abusing one of the parties it professes to impartially hear, of "statements" and "explanations" and interviews and rumors and all the rest of the wretched mess. What people want to know is whether Mr. Beecher is guilty or innocent, and they have pretty generally made up their minds that the report of the jury selected by the accused is not going to help them much to make up their minds. There is now but one course open that will ever

the highest regard for Elizabeth Tilton, and at the same time insisting that she was a woman of more than ordinary brain. Is that consistent? Do you think it Airs. Tilton had conlessed criminality to her, Miss Anthony would have been as extravagant in her praise? It don't seem so to me."

"He certainly does not seem natural."

"No, I'll tell you. Theodore ran off after free love ideas. This was before we knew Mrs. Woodhull. He told the story to Mrs. Builsard and Mrs. Stanton, just as Mrs. Stanton says. Then afterward, when I was in New York, he became

ASHAMED OF HIS STORY,

Stantanton, including the story to Mrs. Builsard and Mrs. Stanton in the cooperation (N. Y.), Journal.]

On one other point we desire to add a word:—

The fear is constantly and earnestly expressed

The fear is constantly and earnestly expressed that the fall of Mr. Beecher-whatever may be the depth of that fall-will inflict a serious blow on the cause of religion and sound morality. We do not participate in that fear, mainly for the reason the greatest leader is so very small compared with the mighty cause he has endeavored to champion. God raises up leaders as he has need of them; and if one prove false, let him be assured "his sin will find him out" and throw him from the rank of captain. True, when one suffers, all must to a certain extent suffer with him; but the march of a grand army is not checked when the leader of a small division talls; when a mighty ship goes down at sea a hundred hearts may bleed, but there is no mark left upon the mighty waters. View it in any light, this is a sad affair; but may not good spring from the exposure which has been made? Will it not teach a lesson of prudence, of proper restraint, needed in the best of society? Will it not aid in bringing into greater and deserved oddum all the irec-love and kindred heresies which have too long fourished, and been winked at by people who should sooner have frowned upon them? And will it not be likely to incite the great lights of the American puint to more earnest labors in behalf of sound orthodox views, and proper church discipline and government: Plymouth church has had for many years in its puint a brilliant and eloquent and popular preacher, in some respects a great man, more prominent than any other pulpit orator in the country, second to none in the world; they have been justly proud of him, and he has enjoyed their love and friendship, and has led them as a shepherd would his sheep; they have almost made an idoi of him, and in an evil hour their idoi fails. Let the mante of charity be thrown over his faults, whatever they are, and he be allowed to retire irom public view. greatest leader is so very small compared with the

[From the Richmond (Vs.) Enquirer.] When will this flood of filth, which rushes through the columns of the daily press like the retuse of a great city through its sewers, cease agony to be spared a further infliction. Whole columns appear each day in the New York papers, columns appear each day in the New York papers, and yet there is no indication that it is drawing to a close; and even after this irregular investigation by the church we are threatened with a constant rehash of the whole scandal by suits innumerable in court, both civil and criminal—and where will tend; The demoralizing effect it has already had upon the public mind will be fearfully increased, and fain would we for the sake of deceacy, if not of religion, morality and charity, see it forever buried from the public sight.

A Pittsburg Query.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.] Last week's number of the Christian Union Henry Ward Beecher's paper-has a notable article entitled "As we forgive our debtors." It takes the ground that in the Divine disposition takes the ground that in the Divine disposition "there is no place for vindictive wrath, no place for the infliction of suffering save as a means of cure," and not that of "condemnation;" while, hater on, it urges that the essence of the Bible is love, and that "love's whole nature is to restore the lost, to heal, to save." The query is, was the article written by Mr. Beecher, and it so, under what inward pressure? It sounds vastly like a man's pitcous cry for mercy at the hands of his fellow men.

A Singular Opinion.

[Branch's letter from New York to the Buffalo Courier.] It is thought by candid and charitable ontsiders that if Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton should unite in a confession that they had said unawares into a deplorable love scrape, but without criminality of action, everything would be consistently explained and something very like the truth would be revealed without destroying confidence in the integrity of either of them. But such a conclusion, while retaining for Mr. Beecher the respect and sympathy due to human weakness without turpi-tude, would cut down his position and power as a sympathy due to human weakness without turpitude, would cut down his position and power as a pastor to second rate, and this, in the estimation of other large stockholders in Plymouth church, would never do. They will, therefore, persist in the useless endeavor to make the public believe that Mr. Beccher's agony unto death and the notter ruth he confessed to be impending over him had no other substance than a consciousness of having given injudicions advice in a domestic quarrel. All expectation is now concentrated on Mr. Frank Moulton's testimony, the character of which must be the turning point in the case. If the confessions made to him orally were more distinct than those committed to him in writing we shall be sorry. It does not seem as if he could have been the medium and trustee of that confession without knowing what it was acout.

"The Funniest Bit of Newspaper Nicety."

(From the Rochester Union.) The funniest bit of newspaper nicety out is that of the Albany Express, which tells its readers that, governed by a sense of propriety, it excluded from its columns the "ankie scene, the details of which were so offensive and indecent." As if this advertisement would not send every reader of the paper to "the shop over the way." to see, by way or curiosity, just how "offensive and indecent" the "aukle scene" was.

Take Them Into Court.

[From the Oswego Palladium.] Storm clouds gather about Beecher. As the witfind themselves being surrounded and their vanthe fact that public opinion, which has sturily stood by Reecher up to this time, is slowly out surely yielding to the terrible pressure of circumstances which come to the corroboration of Tition. There is but one way out of all this—a thorough and perfectly fair investigation of the whole matter before a properly constituted tribunal, where witnesses may be called and compelled to come—and where perinny may be majished with the name and where perjury may be punished with the pen-tentiary. Titton and Beecher, and Mrs. Fitton and Moulton and Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse and Til-ton's mother, and all who know anything of the matter, must be brought into contrain made to testify under direct and cross examination.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.] As Mrs. Engabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, "Jennie June," and all the other mistresses and misses who contributed to the Revolut ion seem to have been acquainted with the great Brookin "secret," the conjecture naturally arises whether it furnished the sauce piquant to the Deimonico dinners which used to be served up to the Sorosis Sisters, and whether the desire to gossip about it with greater freedom did not lead the Sisters to the determination to exclude all members of the other sex from their periodical tea parties.

The following poem appeared originally in the tlantic Monthly:-

Yet sorry wit one uses. Who loves and thinks he loses, Because a maid refuses. When first I said, in pleading.
"Behold, my love lies bleeding.
She heard me half unheeding. When afterward I told her And blamed her growing colder She dropped upon my shoulder. Had I a doubt? That quelled it. Her very look dispelled it. I caught her hand and held it. I caught her hand and dear.

Along the lane I led her.

And while her cheeks grew redder,
I sought outright to wed her.

Good end from bad beginning!

My wooing came to winning—

And still I watch her spinning.

THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Beecher Not a Hypocrite.

(From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The Western press shows a much stronger distrust of Mr. Beecher than the Eastern. Nothing can excuse, however, a bitter and unjust attack in the Chicago Tribune on his preaching and pulpit morals. The writer, in alming to show that no harm will come to Christianity by his downfall, charges that the great preacher has been a hypocritic, not a Christian, and that he had no religion, because "ne drew no man nearer to God than he could have been drawn by methods in use before Beecher was born." Must every minister then originate a new gospel before ne can claim to have a religion.

religion y Again, Beecher is not a hypocrite. Failing into Again, Beecher is not a hypocrite. Failing into temptation is not hypocrisy, it is sin. Beecher has never, in his preaching, exalted his own virtues or ciaimed to have any. Undoubtedly he snould have been virtuous, and the presumption was that he was; but, if he lell short of his own standard and of that high mark to which he sought to inspire other men, it was evidence of his frailty, not of deceit or hypocrisy. There is no dictum so easily misunderstood and so often misapplied as that a man should only preach as he can practise. If this were the universal rule we should forever grove. On the contrary, there must be as there always has been a constant and sincere preaching of a gospel better than the very best of us can practise. It is only by preaching better than we practise that we shall ever practise better.

NEW MUNICIPAL COMPLICATIONS.

Fight Between Sheriff Conner and Comptroller Green.

THE SHERIFF'S CLAIMS RESISTED.

More Suits Threatened Against the City.

Interesting Statistics and Figures from the Official Record-Interviews with Sheriff Conner and County Auditor Earls.

creased in this city to a considerable extent. It may safely be estimated that ten thousand civil cases are adjudicated yearly in the State courts, and the number of citizens interested in the proper and ... iy administration of justice, as well as the varied interests at stake, may be easily judged from this standpoint.

The most important medium of our city govern ment in carrying out the process and jurisdiction of these courts is the Sheriff's office, presided over by William C. Conner, who was elected to that office last fall. The emoluments of this position have been variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$400,000 annually. The sources of revenue are specifically regulated by statute, and it is made an indictable offence for any Sheriff to demand or receive emoluments considered extortionate or illegal. The Sheriff can also be impeached or removed by the Governor for cause in the same manner as in similar proceedings instituted against Mayorsour worthy antedituvian Chief Magistrate, Have-meyer, being an example of now proceedings may be instituted in this connection.

GREEN SHOWS HIS HAND. The bills of the Sheriff against the county are made out quarterly, and since the smash-up of the Ring have been the subject of dissection, intrigue, bad blood and indiscriminate slaughter all around the political arena. The Sheriff holds a vigorous political pull in the councils of Tammany Hall from the large patronage in his hands, and in former as a check rein upon any aggressive movements the Sheriff might be tempted to make against the party which elected him. During O'Brien's adminstration this was particularly noticeable and partially resulted in the organization of the "young democracy," the attack upon Tweed and his co laborers by O'Brien and followers and other desultory skirmishes which the poor innocent people supposed was the result of honest ineignation and aroused virtuous sentiment. The citizen is easily fooled by the promises and asseverations of blatant political backs and double-dealing knaves, whose business it is to throw dust in the eyes of the taxpayer and pocket the stealings, while a glamour of honesty and virtue seems to pervade the whole

But, right or wrong, just claim, blackmailing or dishonest claim, Green is bound to stick, quibble and disturb. The validity and justice of these Sheriff's claims against the county, as sent in to the Comptroller, are matters of heated discussion now. Other claims are coming, in process of settlement and being prepared. Bitter feeling and recrimination are aroused, charges and counter charges made, indictments by the Grand Jury and impeachment by the Governor threatened, while the innocent public watches and waits for some quietus to this boisterous political whirlpool, Green and Conner are understood to be at daggers' points. The drama has been opened in real earnest. The people regaled with the comedy—perhaps tragedy—of the Beecher scandal are promised a new political sensation of the real "Ring" type.

lists a new potents.

A HERALD attaché, big with the rumors that blacken the sky, sailied forth yesterday for information on these matters. He was told that about three thousand lawyers and thousands of higants in this city were interested in these questions of Sherin's fees and charges. Surely the subject was then of a class necessary for the Herald to look

was found at his office at the new Court House, dressed in light simmer costume, and engaged in the routine matters of his department. The hisrald representative stated the object of his visit; that rumors were in circulation of a bitter fight between himself and Comptroller Green in the matter of his county bills, and that the public and the legal profession particularly were interested in the matter.

The Sheriff replied that he had presented his two quarters' bills to the county, and that they have not yet been paid. He claimed that they were all perfectly legitimate, and that if Green did not pay him immediately he would commence a suit. His bills were smaller than those presented by any other Sheriff.

The Herald representative remarked that he mideratood Mr. Kelly's county bills were the smallest presented by any Sheriff for years past. SHERIFF CONNER

understood Mr. Kelly's county bills were the smallest presented by any sheriff for years past, to which counter replied that the business of the courts had materially increased since that time. "I will visit Mr. Green to-day," concluded the Sheriff, "and asceriall from him what are his objections."

This ended the interview, no questions being asked as to any other bills issued by the Sheriff and claims put forward in his behalf. It is understood, however, that the Sheriff claims 37% cents for every prisoner committed by a police magistrate; but this item does not appear upon his two quarters' bills, although it is one of the largest sources of emolument if recognized as valid by the county.

UP STAIRS-AN INTERVIEW WITH COUNTY AUDITOR

the county.

UP STAIRS—AN INTERVIEW WITH COUNTY AUDIFOR EARLE.

From the Sheriff's office to the Comptroller's department is but one flight of stairs in the new Court House. Here, in the outside office, was found the impenetrable, marole-visagred man, county Auditor Earie, who has stepped into the shoes of the notorious Watson, of Ring celebrity. While the Herald man stood apart waiting for an interview, in the space of five minutes at least one dozen claimants against the city shouted across the railing at the doomed Earle. Questions of all sorts were hurled at him with telegraphic rapidity, while he bore assault with amazing coolness and seeming candor, answering each question appropriately. On being asked as to the difficulty regarding the Sheriff's follows:—'I have been annoyed considerably relative to those accounts. I have asked for explanations frequently from the Under Sheriff, John T. Comming, and he has failed to give them to me properly. There are several items in those bills which are outrageous. I have nothing personal tions frequently from the Under Sheriff, John T. Cumming, and he has failed to give them to me properly. There are several items in those bills which are outrageous. I have nothing personal against Sheriff Conner, out I must protect the people's interests while I am County Auditor and prevent them from being robbed. There is an item on those bills, 15 seath for carrying prisoners to the Pentientiary, House of Refuge, &c., and it does not say where from. The same charge is made for bringing prisoners from the Tombs to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Special Sessions. Why, the work can be easily done for thirty cents a head. Thousands of dollars can be saved to the county in this way. Then a discrepancy appears as to the reports of convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions to the Secretary of State, for which the Sheriff claims fifty cents per head, and also twelve and a half cent item is left out. I propose to allow him \$1 apiece for bringing prisoners from the Tombs to the institutions. I think this is enurely fair and liberal. The whole item for one month for bringing prisoners from the Tombs to the institutions. I think this is enurely fair and liberal. The whole item for one month for bringing prisoners from the Tombs to the institutions if this is simply monstrous. Then for summoning Grand Jurors \$10 is allowed by statute for each panel—twenty cents apiece. The Sheriff bills the county for thirty-five cents a head for summoning Grand Jurors. I propose to allow him the same remuneration which he receives for summoning Grand Jurors. I propose to allow him the same remuneration which he receives for summoning Grand Jurors. I propose to allow him the same remuneration which he receives for summoning Grand Jurors in the Propose to allow him the same remuneration which he receives for summoning Grand Jurors. I propose to allow him the same remuneration which he receives for summoning Grand Jurors. I propose to allow him the same remuneration which he receives for summoning

overcharging the county."

The County Auditor then handed the reporter the ioliowing extract of a report in the matter he proposed to hand in to the Comptroller when completed. It was prepared yesterday:— A. H. GREEN, Comptroller—Sin—The Dills of Sheriff Conner for January, February and March are made up as follows—For conveying 50 convicts to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, at \$1.5.

For conveying 1.646 prisoners from City Prison 10 (280 75)

For conveying 1.646 prisoners from City Prison 10 (280 50)

For making reports to scoretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, tion—cral sessions and Special Sessions, 6.447 at 50c. 3,222 50

For summoning panels of Grand Jurors, 5 at \$10 ceah.

For summoning panels of Grand Jurors, 5 at \$10 ceah.

each panels of Grand Jurors, 5 at \$10 cach grand more, 5 at \$10 cach granding petit jurors, 5,300 at 35c. 1,95c st. For drawing 64 panels jurors, at \$1 cach granding constants of Over sampling constants of Over sampling constants of Over sampling preciamation of Over and Ferminer, February and April 9 70 for making proclamation, February and April 9 70 Total \$9,000 50
This account I propose to andit and allow, a not exceding the following rates, subject to your approval:—
For conveying convicts to Blackwell's Island
and Randaria signal 529 at \$11.

\$559 00

For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c., 1,646 at 50c... For making report to Secretary of State of con-victions in Court of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, 6,487 at 25c... For summoning five panels of Grand Jurors at For aummoning 60ve panels of Grand Jurors as \$10.0 (axed by statute at \$10, an average of \$2c. each). For summoning 5,589 petit jurors, at \$6c. For drawing 64 panels of jurors, at \$1.0 For summoning constables to attend courts, 62 at 50e
For advertising proclamation.
For making proclamation....

\$4,350 65 Mr. Earle says that he may make some further alterations in the bills before he sends in this formal approval of items to the Comptroller. He has not thoroughly examined the statements. The bills for the quarter ending June, 1874, he proposes to estimate in a similar manner.

Thus stands the fight at present. Green's usual skirmishing is plainly observable so far. If suits are brought by Conner the city will have to suffer in defending itself, and more debt be saddled upon the aircady over-burdened taxpayers.

ANOTHER CLERICAL ROMANCE.

A New Orleans Pastor Elopes with an Affinity-His Wife Follows and What Followed.

A singular story in connection with the "falling rom grace" of another clergyman was told to a HERALD reporter yesterday, but for the truth of which the writer is not prepared to vouch.

A Methodist Episcopal clergyman has been for

some time past administering to the spiritual wei-

fare of a large and respectable congregation in

New Orleans. In the flock which this "good shepherd" undertook to lead was a woman of bewitching personal attractions, who conceived a more than platonic affection for her pastor, and which in time was fully and freely reciprocated by the divine, who, it should be stated, was a married man. Some three weeks ago the pastor and his paramour became invisible to their friends, and, as it subsequently transpired, were claudestinely married in the Crescent City, and immediately afterwards left on a northward bound train, doubtless to seek some umbrageous nook. where first wives cease from troubling and all save conscience might be at rest. Suspecting the cause of her husband's absence, his spouse, accompanied by her little son, lost no time in following her perificious lord, and ultimately traced the guilty pair to Amenia, a thriving settlement on the line of the Hariem Railroad, and distant from New York about eighty-five miles. Here the indignant wife arrived yesterday morning, and found the object of her search, together with his morganatic mate, singly douncided at a fushionable hotel. Face to face the parties met, and while both women thought fit to faint by way of a preduce to what followed, the guilty dergyman looked on complacently, as though asking the Oystanders for an explanation of the sudden and extraordinary scene. Restoratives having been applied, both females quickly recovered their senses, and in an instant thereafter were disigently investigating each other's hair. The injured woman entreated the hotel keeper not to use unnecessary harshness towards her husband, since he had just promised to return home with her. When the landlord discovered yesterday morning, however, that the revered yesterday morning, however, that the reverend scoundrel had no lands wherewith to liquidate his indebtedness the clergyman and his partner were unceremoniously ejected from the house. The entire party then took a Harlem train for the city, the first wite taking care not to let him leave her for a moment, although she refused to pay passage fare except for herself and her little boy. This action on her part compelled the impecumious husband to deposit a diamond pin with the conductor as security for himmelf and the second wife, in order to escape being put off the train. It is also stated that both women quarreiled furiously during the entire length of the journey, much to the amissement of their fellow passengers. On arriving at the Forty-second street depot another exhibition took place, both women chaiming a right to the clergyman. The first wife, however, carried her point by threatening to those the assistance save conscience might be at rest. Suspecting the

THE REPORT OF CHARLICE'S DEATH.

The rumors, first of the dangerous illness and then of the death of Oliver Charlick, which spread rapidly through the city yesterday afternoon, caused considerable excitement and a great deal of comment, especially among the few politicians

At Police Heauquarters, however, everything went on in the usual routine way, and the subject was little spoken of. The higher grade of officials showed no sign of being affected one

way or the other by the news; but there was no disquising the fact that the intelligence created a positive feeling of sadness among the subordinate officers and the rank and file of the force, who, whatever might be the opinions of others concerning him, were able to remember many traits in Mr. Charlick's character that were anything but offensive to them.

Among the citizens who knew Mr. Charlick in private life and business relations there was an unmistakable expression of general sorrow over what they considered the melancholly news. The family of Mr. Charlick are spoxen of in terms of the highest esteem and regard by all who know them, and they are the recipients of the sincerest sympathy coming right from the hearts of their friends and acquaintances.

A despatch received fate last evening from a friend of Mr. Charlick, who is with him, states that so far from being dangerously ill, his health is daily improving.

tmproving. SALE OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

By virtue of an act of the New Jersey Legislature approved March 27, 1874, the commissioners having the Stevens Battery in charge are authorized and directed to sell that noted vessel. Said commission consists of Governor Joel Parker, Vice Chancellor Amt Dodd, W. W. Shippen and S. R. Dod. They have recently issued, in pamphlet form, and despatched throughout this and other countries, a full description of the battery, as she now lies unfinished in dry dock as

countries, a full description of the battery, as she now lies unfinished in dry dock at Hoboken, and as she was intended to be completed; showing her capacity for high speed and great carrying power, if finished for merchant service, as well as her superior qualities for oftensive and defensive war operations if completed, as originally designed, for an iron-clad monitor or broadside battery. This description is coupled with an offer to sell her to the highest binder, bids to be delivered to the Governor of the State, to be publicly opened by the commissioners on the 2d day of November next, at noon.

In consequence of this notification the vessel, has been visited within the pastic we days and inspected by the representatives of four foreign governments, who have examined her with reference to purchase and completion as a war vessel, in which case it is claimed she would, in many respects, be the most formidable instrument of destruction affoat. The sale is positively to take place at the time specified, the proceeds to be paid into Court to await legal decisions in actions on behalf of certain claimants as heirs of the late Edwin A. Stevens and R. L. Stevens, who contest the property therein of the State under the will of Edwin A. Stevens, which begins the property therein of the State under the will of Edwin A. Stevens, which begins the property therein of the State under the will of Edwin A. Stevens, which because its before the next meeting of Congress our own government cannot directly become the purchaser.

THE SPANISH STEAMER TOMAS.

THE SPANISH STEAMER TOMAS. Yesterday the steamer Tomas commenced discharging her cargo of tobacco, provisions, &c., at Woodrnff & Robinson's wharf, in Brooklyn. When her cargo is out she will be taken on to the dry dock at Eric Basin, and a leak which she has apring will be repaired. Fortunately it has not damaged her cargo; it is situated in the after compartment. Her Captain thought that no harm would be done in placing the Tomas upon the dry work, but Mr. Mackay, the agent of Lloyds, underwriters of London, in this cit, has refused to allow her to go on the dry dock with a cargo in her. In audition to this Mr. John Roach, of the Morgan Iron Works, who has repaired the engines, reports that the screw of the Tomas is loose.

THE FIGHTING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The North Atlantic Steamship Conference-Competition Growing Flereer and Fiercer.
It is said that strenuous efforts are being many

o re-establish the North Atlantic Steamship conference, by which a fixed rate of freight and passage money may be maintained between Liverpool and New York. It is conceded that the regular lines of steamers now engaged in the Liverpool trade are losing money. Pine goods which paid forty shillings freight are now brought to New York from Liverpool for ten and twelve, willing fork from Liverpool for ten and twelve, while dead weight, such as rails, soda, &c., which the topay twenty shillings is now brought for five and is ix shillings. Steerage passenger railes have also failed in like proportion, viz., from 5.5 to 52 los. It is reported that should no arrangements be made by October next it will be indefinitely postponed, as all the steamers in New York will have plenty of cotton to carry home to England. Meanwhile some steamers are, coming here laden with balast. It is impossible to imagine the bitter rivalry and ill feeling existing between the different Liverpool lines at the present moment. The dissensions, bowever, are advantageous to steerage passengers, who can now travel to Liverpool for \$11, and to merchants in this country, who can import their goods at the lowest rates of freight ever heard of ny steamers. The arrival of emigrants to this port is now about five thousand a week.